

BEESTON AND STAPLEFORD  
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND THE

Chief Public Health Inspector

FOR THE YEAR

1957



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# BEESTON AND STAPLEFORD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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## MEMBERS OF COUNCIL, 1957

### *Chairman :*

MR. V. H. OADE, 21, Beeston Fields Drive, Beeston

### *Vice-Chairman :*

MR. F. T. BROUGH, 5, Linden Grove, Beeston

MRS. F. E. BRADLEY, 11, Trent Vale Road, Beeston  
MRS. E. W. KEEN, 81, Dovecote Lane, Beeston  
MR. C. W. ANDERSON, 21, Park Street, Stapleford  
MR. R. BANKS, 1, Ashley Close, Cator Lane, Chilwell.  
MR. J. R. W. CARMAN, 22, Beeston Fields Drive, Beeston  
MR. K. D. CHURCH, 4, Rydal Drive, Beeston  
MR. R. C. EDGE, 34, Ewe Lamb Lane, Bramcote (died on 28/10/57)  
MR. A. R. GRUNDY, 19, Chetwynd Road, Chilwell  
MR. G. F. MATTHEWS, 157, Brookhill Street, Stapleford  
MR. J. R. OLDERSHAW, 35, Ilkeston Road, Bramcote.  
MR. A. OLDHAM, 206, High Road, Chilwell  
MR. G. H. PEEL, 14, Hampden Grove, Beeston  
MR. J. W. PLOWMAN, 125, Brookhill Street, Stapleford  
MR. W. RICHMOND, 7, Cliff Hill Avenue, Stapleford  
MR. A. C. SAMPSON, 39, Clarence Road, Chilwell  
MR. F. SCOTHERN, 34, Shauklin Drive, Stapleford  
MR. E. SLAWSON, 24, Middlebeck Drive, Mapperley  
MR. T. L. V. WHITE, 26, Park Road, Chilwell

## PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

*Medical Officer of Health :*

E. BEBBINGTON, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

*Deputy Medical Officer of Health :*

E. B. DRYSDALE, M.B., CH.B.

*Chief Public Health Inspector :*

(a) (b) (c) (d) W. R. BROWNHILL

*Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector :*

(a) (b) D. T. JONES

*Additional Public Health Inspectors:*

(a) (b) D. J. SMITH

(a) (b) (c) (d) J. R. DAVENPORT

(a) (b) M. H. YOUNG

*Rodent Officer :*

H. LITTLEWOOD

*Health Department Clerk-Typist :*

(e) E. WINDASS

*Clerk:*

R. H. TREECE

*Pupil-Assistants in Health Department :*

K. W. BROWNHILL

R. C. CRANCH

- 
- (a) Sanitary Inspector's Certificate, Joint Examination Board.
  - (b) Meat Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Society of Health.
  - (c) Smoke Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Society of Health.
  - (d) Sanitary Science (Buildings and Public Works) Certificate of the Royal Society of Health.
  - (e) Diploma in Public Administration.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE BEESTON AND STAPLEFORD  
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

My report to you on the health of the district for the year 1957 represents the commencement of a period of intense activity in the field of preventive medicine. During the year a greater amount of poliomyelitis vaccine became available and subsequently such immunisation was offered to all children under 15 years of age. To date, some 5,000 of the children in this age group have been immunised. About 500 others wait to be done, having requested vaccine from British sources. This figure, however, represents less than 50% of the children who are at present eligible for vaccination.

There was no severe case of reaction reported as a result of the injections and in the few cases where manifestations occurred they were of a purely transient nature, passing off in a few hours. No case of allergy could be attributed wholly to the vaccine.

During the year 9 cases of Poliomyelitis were notified or had their origin in this district and there was one death. The average annual incidence of Poliomyelitis in this area is much higher than that of England and Wales as a whole.

In spite of the additional burden of work that will be placed on the Department, I would appeal to the parents of the 6,600 children in question to seek their protection as soon as possible.

School children in their 13th year were offered B.C.G. Vaccination and some 423 parents accepted. The response, however, represents a surprisingly small proportion of the children in this age group.

The Asian 'Flu' which made headlines, caused concern during the later part of the year, and Influenza Vaccine was made available to members of the professions coming into contact with the infection. A comparison of the extent and manifestations of this outbreak with that occurring in 1954 is made in the body of the report.

Of the 688 notifications (corrected) of disease received during the year, 378 were Measles, a continuation of the epidemic which commenced towards the end of the previous year. 104 cases of whooping cough were notified, but no death resulted from either of these minor epidemics.

There were 74 cases of Scarlet Fever, most of which occurred in the first half of the year. This infection was generally of a mild type, only two children being admitted to hospital and there were no deaths.

It was again necessary to use the Cleansing Station during the period reported. Several old people were treated before entering Part III Accommodation. Cases of scabies are at present a rarity, but the occasional case is still sent for therapy.

At no time was it necessary to take action under the National Assistance Act.

## SECTION "A"

### STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area of District in Acres	.. .. .	6,488
Population (Registrar General's estimate—mid 1957):—		
Home population (all ages) including members		
of the armed forces stationed in the area	..	52,800
Number of Inhabited Houses (according to Rate books)	..	16,791
Rateable Value	.. .. .	£611,571
Sum represented by Penny Rate	.. .. .	£2,365

### VITAL STATISTICS

The following are extracts from the Vital Statistics for the year relating to Net Births and Deaths after correction for inward and outward transfers.

		Males	Females	Total
Live Births	Legitimate ..	420	348	768
	Illegitimate ..	19	15	34
	Total .. ..	439	363	802
Stillbirths	Legitimate ..	9	6	15
	Illegitimate ..	—	1	1
	Total .. ..	9	7	16
Deaths (at all ages) .. ..		252	213	465
Deaths of Infants under 1 year	Legitimate ..	5	11	16
	Illegitimate ..	2	—	2
	Total .. ..	7	11	18



LIVE BIRTH RATE per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 15.2  
 STILLBIRTH RATE per 1,000 total (live and stillbirths) .. 19.56  
 DEATH RATE per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 8.9

The following tables compare the Birth, Death, Infant Mortality and the Maternal Mortality Rates over the past five years.

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
BIRTH RATE per 1,000 of the population per annum ..	13.97	14.02	13.95	14.8	15.2
DEATH RATE per 1,000 of the population per annum ..	8.78	8.82	8.41	8.53	8.9
INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE— (deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births) .. .. .	26.8	28.2	17.02	28.76	22.44

#### MATERNAL MORTALITY

Numbers of Deaths Registered		Rate per 1,000 Total Births (live and still)				
From Sepsis 1957	From Other Causes—1957	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Both the Birth Rate and Death Rate are higher than last year. Both rates remain below those for England and Wales as a whole and the average rate for the Urban Districts of Nottinghamshire.

Of the 465 deaths which occurred in the district 241 or 51.8% were over 70 years of age, while 342 or 73.5% had reached their 60th year.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is below that of last year and is about the average for the whole country.

The following Table compares the Birth, Death and Infantile Mortality Rates for the district with those of England and Wales as a whole, and with the average of the Urban Districts of Nottinghamshire.

	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate	Maternal Mortality Rate
Beeston and Stapleford .. ..	15.2	8.9	22.44	Nil
England and Wales	16.1	11.5	22.4	0.47
Urban Districts of Nottinghamshire	16.3	9.8	23.6	0.61

Comparability Factors, (a) Births 0.99 ; (b) deaths 1.32.

**PRIMARY CAUSES OF DEATH  
CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR**

Prematurity	..	..	..	..	..	8
Congenital Defects	..	..	..	..	..	8
(a) Atelactasis	..	..	..	..	..	5
(b) Meningocele	..	..	..	..	..	1
(c) Multiple Defects	..	..	..	..	..	1
(d) Atresia of Bowel	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	4
Bronchoilitis	..	..	..	..	..	1
Asphyxia Palida	..	..	..	..	..	1
Haemolytic disease of newborn and peripheral circulatory failure	..	..	..	..	..	1

Eighteen children died in their first year of life, and fifteen of these in the neonatal period. Pneumonia was the cause of death in the other three children, all of whom died before their fourth month.

Prematurity and/or congenital defect was a cause of death in 13 of these children who died in their first month of life.

Respiratory infections caused the death of five infants one of whom was also premature, while another two came from substandard homes.

## SECTION " B "

## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

## (a) Provided by the County Council

Details of these services are provided for information by courtesy of the County Council.

**Ambulance Facilities.** The Nottinghamshire County Council have a comprehensive co-ordinated Ambulance Service covering the whole of the administrative County Area.

The ambulance requirements of the Beeston and Stapleford Urban District are in the main covered by the vehicles and personnel of the Beeston Ambulance Depot. The vehicle establishment of this Depot is four ambulances and one sitting case car.

The following will compare the demand during 1955, 1956 and 1957.

	1957	1956	1955
<b>Patients Carried</b>			
Accident .. .. .	277	235	187
Emergency .. .. .	671	734	765
Treatment .. .. .	10186	10030	8980
Infectious .. .. .	107	267	321
Maternity .. .. .	105	204	183
Other .. .. .	85	47	31
Total Mileage involved .. ..	78905	80301	78381

Not all the patients resided in the area of the Beeston and Stapleford Urban District Council.

**Methods by which the Public may obtain an Ambulance :—**

- (a) IN EMERGENCY. Dial " O " (or 999 where the appropriate facility has been provided—the disc on the instrument will indicate this) and ask for " Ambulance." The telephone number, as indicated on the instrument, and the caller's

name and address should be given when requested. The Exchange will connect the caller with the main station concerned. The nature of the emergency and the address (or exact location in the case of an accident) to which the ambulance should be sent, should be clearly stated.

All urgent calls for accidents, sudden illness or maternity will be answered without question, and the Main Station will provide an ambulance either directly or through a Sub-Station.

- (b) **NON-URGENT CALLS.** These should be made to the County Ambulance Control, by dialling or asking for Nottingham 88771. Such calls, including routine hospital attendances, etc., will only be accepted when supported by a recommendation as to need from a Doctor, Nurse, Midwife, Dentist, or other responsible person. The following information should be given by a person making a call :—

His or her name and address,

Name and address of patient,

Patient to be conveyed from.....

to..... (Place or address in each case)

Time and date of ambulance required,

Type of case or nature of illness.

In these cases as much notice as possible should be given.

#### THE USE OF MESSENGERS.

Instead of telephoning, messengers may be sent direct to any station, sub-station or depot, but in emergency the method described above is preferable. It is to be emphasised that the dial “ O ” or “ 999 ” method should never be used except in circumstances of urgency. The service is free and no payment should be proffered to drivers or attendants.

It cannot be emphasised too strongly that the Ambulance Service is provided only for those patients who really require

it. Before recommending a patient for ambulance transport otherwise than in emergency, doctors, midwives, nurses, dentists and others should therefore be satisfied that the patient could not, owing to illness or disability, reasonably be expected to travel by public transport. The ambulance service may be abused at the expense of a patient where need is desperate—and at the cost of his life.

### **Maternity and Child Welfare Centres**

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal sessions are held at the Beeston and Stapleford Centres as follows :—

DOVECOTE LANE, BEESTON	..	Each Monday and alternate Wednesday afternoons, 1.30 to 3.30 p.m. (By appointment).
Pinfold Lane, Stapleford	..	On alternate Thursday afternoons, 1.30 to 4.30 p.m. (By appointment).
27, Wentworth Road, Chilwell		Alternate Wednesdays 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon (By appointment).

The Doctor is in attendance at each session.

### **CHILD WELFARE SESSIONS :**

#### **Dovecote Lane, Beeston**

Tuesdays 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	}	Medical Officer attends the Centre on Tuesdays & Fridays.
Thursdays            "		
Fridays               "		

#### **Pinfold Lane, Stapleford**

Mondays 1.30 to 4.30 p.m.	}	Medical Officer attends on Wednesdays each week, and on alternate Mondays.
Wednesdays       "		

#### **Ordnance Depot, Chilwell**

Alternate Wednesdays 10 a.m. to 12 noon	}	Medical Officer attends every session. (Ante-natal cases are also seen).

#### **27, Wentworth Road, Chilwell**

Wednesdays 1.30 to 4.30	}	Medical Officer attends alternate sessions.
-------------------------	---	---

Health Visitors are in attendance at each Ante-Natal and Child Welfare session.

## IMMUNISATION CLINICS

Immunisation Clinics are held twice monthly, one being held at the Beeston Centre on the first Tuesday morning of the month and one at the Stapleford Centre on the first Friday afternoon of the month, also at the Wentworth Road Clinic on the first free Wednesday morning in each month. Vaccination Clinics are arranged as necessary. Poliomyelitis inoculation sessions are arranged as supplies of Polivirin become available.

## SCHOOL CLINICS

Dovecote Lane, Beeston

Mondays 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon	} Medical Officer attends on both days
Thursdays „	

Pinfold Lane, Stapleford,

Tuesdays 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon	} Medical Officer attends on Tuesdays.
Fridays do.	

## DENTAL CLINICS

Dovecote Lane, Beeston

Daily 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Pinfold Lane, Stapleford,

Daily 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon and 2.0 p.m. to 5.0 p.m. and every alternate Saturday morning 9.30 a.m. to 12.0 noon.

## ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT CLINICS

Dovecote Lane, Beeston :—

Tuesdays, 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon	} From first Tuesday in October to end of April.
Fridays „	

Pinfold Lane, Stapleford :—

Tuesdays 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	} From first Tuesday in October to end of April.
Fridays „	

## SPEECH THERAPY CLINICS

1. Tuesday all day, Wednesday all day and Thursday afternoon in Beeston.
2. Monday all day and Thursday morning in Stapleford.

## RELAXATION CLINICS

Beeston—Every Thursday from 10.0 a.m.

## EYE CLINICS

Beeston—Tuesday mornings 9.30 to 11.0 fortnightly by appointment.

Stapleford—Thursday afternoons monthly from 1.45 by appointment.



## HOME HELP SERVICE

At the time of writing, six full time and 38 part time Home Helps are employed by the Nottinghamshire County Council in this district.

Home Helps are available for households where domestic help is required owing to the presence of any person who is ill, lying-in, an expectant mother, mentally defective, aged, or a child not over compulsory school age. The charge for their services is now 3/3 per hour, but the County Council's Scale of Assistance is applied in cases where the householder is unable to afford the standard charge.

A Sub-Organiser and a Case-Worker are employed in this district and have office accommodation at Dovecote Lane Clinic, Beeston. The telephone number is Beeston 256603.

The following is a full report of the work done within the district during the year :—

Maternity cases	..	..	..	..	61
Chronic and old age	..	..	..	..	263
T.B.	..	..	..	..	5
Others	..	..	..	..	38

Total hours of service given 51,805.

## DAY NURSERIES

There are now two fifty-place non-residential Day Nurseries within the district, one at Stapleford and one at Beeston.

There is a waiting list for Beeston Nursery.

## CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS

The provision of draught-proof cots with hot-water bottles, blankets, etc., and an ambulance is made for all premature infants requiring transportation to hospital. They are accompanied by a Midwife or Health Visitor.

Similarly equipped cots are provided for such infants nursed at home.

The services of a Consultant Paediatrician are available when required.

## (b) Provided by Other Bodies

### RHEUMATISM CLINIC

A Rheumatism Clinic held in the Chilwell Memorial Hall is run by the British Red Cross Detachment, two sessions being held weekly, on Wednesday afternoon and Saturday afternoon during the months October to May.

Patients are treated on production of a Doctor's certificate ; three masseurs (two from the General Hospital and one from the Red Cross Detachment) being engaged.

### NURSING IN THE HOME

1. **Infectious Diseases.** All cases of Infectious Disease which cannot effectively be isolated at home and nursed by members of the household are removed to Isolation Hospitals. No assistance is available from any other source for nursing infectious disease cases at home.

2. **General.** There are ten district nurses operating in the district, five appointed by the Beeston Nursing Association, three by the Chilwell, Attenborough and Toton Nursing Association, and two by the Stapleford Nursing Association. These Associations function on behalf of the Local Health Authority.

### LABORATORY FACILITIES

Specimens from cases or suspected cases of Diphtheria, Tuberculosis, Enteric Fever, Cerebro-Spinal Fever, Pneumonia, Dysentery, Food Poisoning and complications of Pregnancy and the Puerperium are sent for examination at the Public Health Laboratory, 63, Goldsmith Street, Nottingham. There is no charge for this service. A small stock of tubes, swabs, etc., for these purposes is kept at the Health Department, Beeston.

### SCABIES AND PEDICULOSIS

The Scabies Clinic at Bramcote continues to function. On receipt of a request from the Local Medical Practitioners, Factory Medical Officers, School Medical Officers or any other source, arrangements are made for those concerned to attend at the Special Scabies Clinic at Bramcote Park for treatment.

The patients are given a hot bath and are treated twice, usually on successive days, with Benzyl Benzoate.



A Benzyl Benzoate product with a vanishing cream base has been used successfully on very small children for whom the normal 25% Benzoate emulsion proves too irritating.

Lethane Oil or other preparations are still supplied free to cases of Pediculosis.

#### HEALTH EDUCATION

Lectures on the various aspects of Public Health were given to several organisations within the district.

Posters concerning Immunisation, Safety in the Home and Tuberculosis have been displayed in the Libraries, Clinics and Public Offices during the year. Special reference has been made to the association of smoking and lung cancer.

Health Visitors and members of the Health Education Department of the County Council have given informal talks to mothers during clinical sessions.

There has been a great increase in the number of personal queries made by members of the public, concerning immunisation, housing legislation etc. which questions members of the Public Health Department have been pleased to answer.

#### MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, 1956

The following are the results of medical examinations of Council employees in connection with the Council's Superannuation and Sick Pay Schemes.

Number of Superannuation examinations	..	11
Number accepted	.. .. .	11
Number rejected	.. .. .	—
Number of examinations for Sick Pay Scheme	..	59
Number accepted	.. .. .	53
Number Rejected	.. .. .	1
Number accepted conditionally	.. .. .	5

There were also 27 Special examinations of workmen who had been absent from work for a considerable time.

## SECTION "C"

**Prevalence of, and Control Over, Infectious and other Diseases**

On receipt of notification of an Infectious Disease the following procedure is put into practice :—

In cases of Scarlet Fever, Poliomyelitis, Cerebro-Spinal Fever or Diphtheria, etc., the home of the patient is visited by one of the Public Health Inspectors, who reports regarding the home conditions, contacts, and the advisability of removal to hospital. Swabs are taken where necessary and sent to the Public Health Laboratory for investigation for bacteria, and the Health Department arrange the removal to hospital of all cases requiring hospital treatment or isolation. The Health Visitor and/or School Nurse is also notified of all appropriate cases, and it is her duty to visit and educate the parents regarding contact periods, isolation periods, and to follow up school and pre-school contacts who are susceptible.

Disinfection of premises and library books is carried out by the staff of the Health Department as and when necessary. Head teachers of the schools in the district are notified of all cases of infection occurring amongst their children. They, too, are required to notify the Health Department of any cases of infection occurring in their schools as soon as they become aware of such.

In cases of Measles and Whooping Cough the Public Health Inspector does not visit, but an informative letter is sent to the parents instructing them in the duties of isolation and quarantine, and pointing out the penalties for neglect.

The Health Visitor and/or School Nurse visit cases of Whooping Cough, to ensure that adequate isolation is maintained

Wherever possible in cases of suspected food poisoning all utensils and all food still remaining from meals taken during the 24 hours preceding the onset of symptoms are submitted for examination.

In the event of an epidemic of food poisoning, dysentery, etc., the co-operation of the Public Health Laboratory staff is requested.

Cases of, and Deaths from, Notifiable Diseases during the past five years.

Disease	Total Confirmed Cases Notified					Cases admitted to Hospital		Total Deaths				
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1957	1957	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1957	1957	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Malaria .. .. .	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	114	88	42	44	74	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria .. .. .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid) .. .. .	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia and Post Abortive Sepsis .. .. .	3	2	4	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pneumonia .. .. .	27	17	12	8	26	2	2	13	14	23*	22*	22*
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary .. .. .	61	56	54	40	34	35	35	11	9	8	3	1
Tuberculosis—Other Forms .. .. .	12†	9†	19†	13†	19	7	7	2	3	0	0	0
Erysipelas .. .. .	9	3	6	9	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Meningococcal Infection .. .. .	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis—Paralytic .. .. .	5	1	12	2	6	6	6	0	0	0	0	1
Non-Paralytic .. .. .	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .. .. .	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles .. .. .	466	25	1503	104	387	2	2	0	0	1	1	0
Whooping Cough .. .. .	172	388	72	202	104	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dysentery .. .. .	10	97	21	177	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acute Encephalitis infective .. .. .	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Food Poisoning .. .. .	11	21	63	22	25	1	1	0	0	1	0	0

† Inward transfers—no actual notification received.

\* Pneumonia deaths as reported by the Registrar General refer to all types while notifications refer only to primary pneumonia.

## SELECTED CAUSES OF DEATH

	Male		Female
Tuberculosis respiratory ..	0		1
Malignant neoplasm—			
stomach .. .. .	7	Cancer 45	5
lung, bronchus .. ..	13		2
breast .. .. .	—		11
uterus .. .. .	—		1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms .. ..	25		17
Vascular lesions of nervous system .. .. .	31	Diseases of the cardio- vascular system 122	41
Coronary disease, angina ..	44		18
Hypertension with heart dis- ease .. .. .	7		4
Other heart disease .. ..	32		28
Other circulatory disease ..	8		10
Influenza .. .. .	3		6
Pneumonia .. .. .	14		8
Bronchitis .. .. .	26		12
Other diseases of the respira- tory system .. ..	—		2
Ulcer of the stomach and duo- denum .. .. .	5		—
Nephritis and Nephrosis ..	2		1
Motor vehicle accidents ..	4		2
All other accidents .. ..	3		6
Suicide .. .. .	4		2
Other causes of death..	24		37
Total deaths in the area ..	252		214

## DIPHTHERIA

No case of Diphtheria has been notified during the past five years.

At December, 1957 10,662 children under 15 years of age were protected against Diphtheria by immunisation. This figure represents 88.1% of the estimated total of children in the age group.

During the year 40 confirmed cases occurred in England and Wales and 6 of these died. Any disease in which the death rate is 15% is worthy of note.

The non-immunised child still runs the risk of this dread infection and all parents are strongly advised to present their children for immunisation if they have not already done so.

## VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

This function is carried out by the District Medical Officer of Health, acting, with the consent of the Urban District Council, as an Agent of the County Council.

Number of persons primarily vaccinated during 1957:—

(i) Under Public Health Department arrangements	..	156
(ii) By Private Practitioners .. .. .	..	315

Number of persons re-vaccinated during 1957 :—

(i) Under Public Health Department arrangements	..	10
(ii) By Private Practitioners .. .. .	..	97

Number of children at 31.12.57 who had completed a course of Diphtheria Immunisation at any time before that date, (i.e. at any time since January, 1943):—

Age at 31.12.57 i.e. born in year	Under 1 1957	1-4 1956-1953	5-9 1952-1948	10-14 1947-1943	Under 15 Total
Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster)					
A 1953-1957	212	2354	2994	263	5823
B 1952 or earlier			876	3963	4839
Totals	212	2354	3870	4226	10662

Total number of such children immunised.. .. .	10,662
Estimated number of children of 0-15 years in the district	12,100
Estimated percentage immunised .. .. .	88.1%
Percentage immunised in the whole county .. .. .	83.4%

## POLIOMYELITIS

An outbreak of acute poliomyelitis occurred during the autumn months, mainly in the Beeston North Ward. The initial case was notified on the 23rd August, having spent the previous fortnight on holiday in Dorset, while the final case was notified on the 25th October.

An 'echo' case, however, occurred on the 7th January, 1958 in the South Ward, which showed some association with previous cases, as is demonstrated in the following Table.



POLIOMYELITIS TABLE

Case No.	Date of Onset	Date of notification	Age (Yrs).	Area	Paralysis	Outcome	Possible Source	Contacts	Action taken and remarks
1 (Male)	20/8/57	23/8/57	2+	Bramcote	Facial	Improvement	On holiday at Dorset for 14 days previously	Parents only	Removal to hospital. Notified M.O.H. of holiday resort.
2 (Female)	23/8/57	3/9/57	4+	Beeston North	Pharyngo-Laryngeal	Improvement	Unknown	Parents' neighbour's children Party in Nottm.	Removal to hospital. All contacts visited or written to. City M.O.H. notified of Nottingham contacts.
3 (Female)	6/9/57 or 11/9/57	13/9/57	8	Beeston North	Abdomen and Spine	Orthopaedic Hospital	Unknown Attends Nottm. school	Parents and children in Nottm. only	Removed to Hospital. City M.O.H. notified.
4 (Male)	22/9/57	15/10/57	6	Beeston North	? Facial ? Legs Convulsions	Improvement	Unknown lives near "2" and "3"	Family (two other children Faeces +ve)	Late diagnosis after discharge from hospital. Faecal samples taken. Other siblings isolated at home. See case 5.
5 (Male)	about 1/10/57	not notified	8	Beeston North	Non-paralytic	Improvement	Brother of "4"	Roundhill School	On interrogation had all signs of 'polio.' Diagnosed as 'flu.' No doctor called. Faeces +ve. for poliovirus 1. Faecal samples of all school contacts; excluded until results known. All <del>1-2</del> See case 9.

POLIOMYELITIS TABLE

Case No.	Date of Onset	Date of notification	Age (Yrs).	Area	Paralysis	Outcome	Possible Source	Contacts	Action taken and remarks
6 (Female)	12/10/57	notified at Kirkby 16/10/57	30	Beeston North	Ascending	DIED	Daughter a missed case of contact of '2' and in area of infection	Took ill on week end visit to Kirkby	Notified by M.O.H. Kirkby Faecal samples of 2 children +ve for Poliovirus 1. Husband <del>was</del> <sup>was</sup> an expectant mother.
7 (Female)	about 29/9/57	Not notified	5	Beeston North	Non-paralytic	Improvement	Contact of "2"	Parents Brother School class	School class placed under observation. Isolated at home in Kirkby until stools -ve. Was diagnosed as 'flu.' No doctor called.
8 (Female)	19/10/57	25/10/57	2+	Beeston South	Lt arm and Leg	In hospital	Unknown Same vegetable vendor as "3" nothing proved	Child in Nottm.	Hospital. Nottingham M.O.H. notified. Faecal samples of family -ve.
9 (Female)	7/1/58	20/1/58	8	Beeston South	Legs and Spine	Improving <del>be</del> <sup>be</sup> able to attend School shortly	Same class as "5"	School <del>should be</del> <sup>class</sup>	Stools were -ve. at time of case '5'. Stools of classmates -ve on re examination. Sent to hospital.

The prevalence of Virus "A" influenza at the time of this small epidemic was responsible for the missed cases. It is important that medical advice be taken in all cases where there are influenza-like symptoms, and especially when the season is one of poliomyelitis prevalence.

## DYSENTERY

That there were only 15 confirmed cases of Dysentery during the year was a source of satisfaction to the department.

## FOOD POISONING

There were 25 (corrected notifications of food poisoning during the year ; the cases being mainly distributed evenly throughout the last three quarters.

In one small outbreak consisting of two cases, a salmonella organism was found to be the causal agent. In four other outbreaks consisting of eleven cases in all no cause was discovered.

In ten of the twelve single cases which occurred the organism was identified.

Towards the close of the year an acute outbreak of food poisoning was reported in the canteen of a large industrial concern in the district.

On a report from the Factory Surgeon, Dr. Mitchell and the Medical Officer of Health visited the premises on the 13.12.57 and having interrogated the staff and several people who had partaken of the suspected meal, were able to conclude that the main course was responsible and that peas were the offending foodstuff.

The history of these peas appeared relevant. They were of the dried variety and had been soaked on the 10.12.57, cooked and eaten on the 11.12.57 without untoward effects. The remnant of the peas was kept (a time suitable for the multiplication of bacteria) to be reheated on the following day when they formed the vegetable of the fish course. About 168 people ate the course and 72—84 persons became ill some 12 hours later, complaining of abdominal pain and borborygmi followed by diarrhoea.

A canteen assistant who had served 50% of the peas on both occasions was found to have suffered from a similar illness on the 10th December and had been unable to attend work on that day. Another member of the staff had been ill on the previous week.

None of the suspected food was available for examination and faecal specimens from staff and patients were not helpful. The conclusion was that this was a non-specific type of food poisoning, probably due to a multiplicity of organisms.

Suitable advice was given to the staff to ensure the prevention of further outbreaks.

The help of the County Medical Officer and his Health Education Staff was requested concerning a series of Food Hygiene demonstrations and lectures.



### INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC 1957

During the last four months of the year there was an epidemic of an influenza-like illness in the district resulting in the deaths of nine adults.

School children in the area were primarily affected, and absenteeism reached its peak in the third week in September, when some 1,500 children and 10 teachers were away from school. By November the usual seasonal level of absenteeism was again reached, although there was a minor flare-up in late December.

Some 40—45% of school children were affected and an investigation into the symptomatology of some 180 older children in the Grammar, Technical and Modern Secondary Schools showed the illness was of a more serious type than the Virus B epidemic of 1954. Some 10% of children complained of a second attack. There were no deaths amongst school children.

The following table compares the symptomatology of the two epidemics :—

SYMPTOM	1954 Children investigated : 165	1957 Children investigated : 179
Headache	78.1%	90.5%
Shivering	32.7%	56.7%
Sweating	30.3%	85.0%
Pains in arms, legs or back	26.0%	45.0%
Temperature or Fever	36.9%	75.5%
Cold in the nose	69.6%	70.0%
Sore Throat	63.0%	79.0%
Cough	73.6%	79.0%
Pain on coughing	33.3%	45.0%
Vomiting	10.3%	19.0%
Feeling of sickness	36.3%	41.6%
Pain in stomach	18.1%	17.8%
Diarrhoea	9.6%	10.6%
Weakness	40.0%	72.8%

The number of adult cases recorded was greatest during the first two weeks of October.

### NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT

It was not necessary at any time during 1957 to take action under Section 1 of the National Assistance Amendment Act 1951.

In two cases such action was anticipated but proved unnecessary.

- (a) An aged man lodging with an elderly woman was on her death found to be in need of adequate care and attention. He volunteered to enter Part III accommodation in the County after having been cleansed at Bramcote Cleansing Station.
- (b) A woman in her early 60's was found to have no fixed abode and to be living out of doors within the area. She was both filthy and verminous and on several occasions avoided having the necessary cleansing treatment. When eventually apprehended by the police she was found to be suffering from exposure and in an exceedingly foul condition.

On her return to the district she was accepted into Part III accommodation.

In other cases where old people have required a lesser degree of help, the Home Help Organisation has provided excellent service.

### BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS CARRIED OUT IN 1957 ON SPECIMENS FROM BEESTON AND STAPLEFORD U.D.

#### I. Clinical Specimens (from General Practitioners and M.O.H.).

	Nos.	Results
Nose and Throat Swabs	154	Haemolytic streps, 35 Vincent's organisms, 6
Sputa .. .. .	36	Tubercle bacilli, 1
Faeces .. .. .	310	Sh. sonnei, 20 Salm. typhi-murium, 17 Salm. heidelberg, 1 Salm. reading, 1 Salm. enteritidis, 2
Urine .. . . .	53	
Miscellaneous .. ..	48	
Total ..	601	

### PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

Although there were 34 new notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis there was only one death reported from this infection during the year.

Twelve of the cases were young people under the age of twenty years.

It is pleasing to note the decrease in mortality from this infection during the past 5 years, a tribute to early diagnosis, effective modern treatment, and better housing conditions.

### B.C.G. Immunisation

During the year routine B.C.G. immunisation was commenced in the 13 year old age groups in the various local schools. The response was not so great as expected.

A brief summary of the work is given below.

Nos. tested	No. of children		No. vaccinated	No. referred for X-ray
423	Positive	Negative	319	90
	90	320		

No case of active tuberculosis was discovered.

### TUBERCULOSIS

#### New Cases and Mortality during 1957.

Age Period (Years)	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0— .. ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1— .. ..	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
5— .. ..	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
	1*							
10— .. ..	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1*							
15— .. ..	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0
20— .. ..	1	4	0	2	0	0	0	0
		2*						
25— .. ..	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	2*	5*						
35— .. ..	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
	3*	2*						
45— .. ..	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1*	1*						
55— .. ..	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
65— .. ..	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
		1*						
Totals	17 8*	17 11*	3	6	0	1	0	0

\* Inward Transfers—no actual notification received.

The following table will compare the deaths from Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis during the past five years :—

	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953
Pulmonary .. ..	1	3	8	9	11
Non-Pulmonary ..	0	0	0	3	2

In conclusion I wish to express my indebtedness to the members of the Health Department for their continued loyal support during the year, and in particular to Mr. W. R. Brownhill, Chief Public Health Inspector, to the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee for their support and encouragement, and to my colleagues in other Departments.

I am pleased to acknowledge the valuable assistance and co-operation of Dr. Mitchell, the Director of the Public Health Laboratory Service and of Dr. C. W. W. Jeremiah the County Medical Officer of Health.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient servant,

E. BEBBINGTON,

*Medical Officer of Health*

## REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR 1957.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE BEESTON AND STAPLEFORD  
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting to you my sixteenth Annual Report as your Chief Public Health Inspector.

**Housing and Slum Clearance.** Of the 400 houses included in the 5-year programme which was submitted to the Minister in July, 1955, 328 have already been dealt with (at July, 1958).

268 have been included in Clearance Areas represented to the Council, and 60 have been represented as individual unfit houses, or dealt with informally. The details of persons re-housed, and houses demolished in the Clearance Areas are given later in the report.

It is good to know but difficult to realise that such areas as Lot St. and East St. and Luther Square, Stapleford and properties in Hollands Yard, Villa St. and Wollaton Road, Beeston, which for years it has been impossible to maintain in anything like satisfactory condition, are now no more, and at the time of writing Midland Terrace, Bessel Lane, Stapleford is fast disappearing at the hands of Demolition Contractors.

Work is now proceeding in the preparation of a further list of sub-standard houses which will require attention when the present 5-year programme is completed.

**The Rent Act 1957** has, as was anticipated, resulted in an increase in the number of applications for Certificates of Disrepair compared with the Housing Repairs and Rents Act 1954.

156 applications have been received under the 1957 Act after 1 year's working, compared with 53 applications in three years under the 1954 Act. I set out details in tabular form later in the report.

**The Clean Air Act 1956.** The new bye-law governing the installation of smokeless appliances in new dwellings has been adopted by the Council and was approved by the Minister of Housing and Local Government and comes into operation on the 1st September, 1958.

The Department of Scientific Industrial Research, who have just published their 29th Report of the Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution, acknowledge their gratitude to the many local Authorities who assist in this work by the establishment of Deposit Gauges, Smoke filters and Sulphur Instruments, and express the hope that many more Local Authorities will do likewise. I hope that this year this Council will agree to assist in this most important work.

The introduction of the Dark Smoke (Permitted Period) Regulations 1958, which set out periods beyond which it will be an offence to emit dark smoke, after 1st June, 1958, have already stirred some industrial firms into taking action, and mechanical feeding appliances and oil fired furnaces are being installed.

## SECTION "D"

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA WATER

With the exception of a few isolated properties, the whole of the district obtains its water from the Nottingham Corporation. The supply has been satisfactory in quality and quantity, has no plumbosolvent action and no complaints have been received.

Six samples of water were taken during 1957, all from the mains and all were satisfactory.

No. of the Sample	Source of Supply	Examined by	Result
1	Mains	Public Health Laboratory	Satisfactory
2	"	"	"
3	"	"	"
4	"	"	"
5	"	Public Analyst	"
6	"	"	"

### PUBLIC CLEANSING AND SALVAGE

I think I might very well commence my observations on what may be considered another quite successful 'Public Cleansing and Salvage Year' by paying tribute to all the men employed in this service, many of whom have served the district in this capacity for periods of many years.

They carry out what is acknowledged to be a not too pleasant job in a cheerful and reasonable manner and it is due to their efforts that the district's refuse is collected and disposed of so regularly and efficiently.



**Refuse Collection.** There have been no notable changes in this service during the year and refuse collection has functioned satisfactorily, a weekly collection being maintained except for short periods after Bank Holidays. Each of the six rounds is operating with a Fore and Aft Tipping rear Loading vehicle, complete with low loading trailer.

The dustbin incentive bonus scheme undoubtedly still plays its part in the maintenance of a regular collection.

The average bonus earned per man per week during the twelve months 1-4-57—31-3-58 was 17/6d.

Our fleet of vehicles now comprises :—

#### **Refuse Removal**

- 6 Shelvoke & Drewry Fore and Aft Tipping Vehicles  
(5 petrol and 1 diesel engine)
- 1 Guy Side Loading Vehicle (spare)

#### **Refuse Disposal**

- 1 Guy Tipping Vehicle for removal of screened dust etc.

#### **Salvage**

- 1 Shelvoke & Drewry rear loading moving floor vehicle.
- 1 Guy tipping lorry (also used for trade refuse collection etc.)
- 2 Brush Electric Ponies for Waste Food Collection.
- 1 Morrison Electric Vehicle for Waste Food Collection.

#### **General**

- 1 Thames Van used for drainage and other general work.

**Refuse Disposal.** All our refuse is dealt with by separation and incineration. Early in March, 1958 an overband Magnetic Separator was added to the plant and has resulted in a much higher recovery of baled tins from the refuse and in a much improved final clinker.

The following statistics on House Refuse, Collection and Disposal for the year to 31st March, 1958 may prove of interest :—

Population 52,800. Area 6,488 acres.

No. of premises from which refuse is collected (at 31-3-58) 17,292.  
Actual weight of house refuse collected

(April 1st, 1957—September 30th, 1957) ..	4830 tons
(October 1st, 1957—March 31st, 1958) ..	6623 tons
Total ..	<u>11453 tons</u>

No. of loads of refuse collected	
(April 1st, 1957—September 30th, 1957) Summer	2281 loads
Average weight per load .. .. .	2.11 tons
No of loads of refuse collected	
(October 1st, 1957—March 31st, 1958) Winter ..	2418 loads
Average weight per load .. .. .	2.73 tons
Refuse collected per premise per annum ..	13.24 cwts.
Refuse collected per 1,000 pop. per annum ..	216.90 tons
Average no. of bins collected per man per day	
(April 1st, 1957—September 30th, 1957) Summer	125.5 bins
(October 1st, 1957—March 31st, 1958) Winter ..	118.8 bins
Average weight of refuse collected per man per day	
(April 1st, 1957—September 30th, 1957) Summer	1t. 7cwt. 2qrs.
(October 1st, 1957—March 31st, 1958) Winter	1t. 15cwt. 1qr.
Average weight of refuse per bin	
(April 1st—Sept. 30th) Summer .. .. .	24.5 lbs.
(Oct. 1st—March 31st) Winter .. .. .	33.2 lbs.
Average haul by collection vehicle to disposal point	
(single journey) .. .. .	3.4 miles

The following table taken from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government published costing return, shows the cost of the refuse collection and disposal services in this district as compared with the average for other Local Authorities of a comparable size for the year ended March 31st, 1957.

	Cost per ton	Cost per 1,000 pop.	Cost per 1,000 houses or premises
	s. d.	£	£
Average for the Country Local Authorities 50- 100,000 pop. .. ..	53 6	685	2056
Beeston and Stapleford U.D. .. .. .	32 6	401	1227

### SALVAGE OF WASTE MATERIALS

Our sales of salvaged materials have yet again established a new high record, salvage to the total value of £16,596 being sold during the year.

The profit on Salvage for the year ended March 31st, 1958, amounted to £9,411 equivalent to a 3.80d rate.

Each man engaged full time on refuse removal, disposal or salvage duties received a bonus of £20 5s. 1d. during the year.



**Waste Paper.** The limitation on deliveries of waste paper (which commenced on the 1st July, 1956) and was referred to in my last report, has remained in force, with slight variations, throughout the year.

The quota acceptable from this Authority by the Thames Board Mills was increased in March, 1958 from 72 to 80 tons monthly, and at the time of writing (July, 1958) all restriction has been removed on the tonnage of Mixed Papers and Fibreboard acceptable by our Contractors who, however, still place some restriction on the tonnage of newspapers acceptable and have been unable to accept any books and magazines whatsoever since October, 1957.

An alternative market for this latter grade was, however, found.

As a consequence of these limitations our output of Waste Paper was some 50 tons below that for last year.

**Ferrous Metals.** We created a record this year, however, in our recovery of ferrous metals—734 tons being sold for £6,011.

**Kitchen Waste.** An outbreak of Swine Fever amongst the stock of one of our largest customers caused us a minor headache, and for some weeks we were unable to find a market for part of our Kitchen Waste collections, the surplus having to be dumped and buried. Despite this, which caused a drop in sales of some 60 tons, and a slight loss on the years' working, I feel that the separate collection of Kitchen Waste is still worthwhile and fully justified.

**Particulars of Materials Salvaged during the year ended  
31st March, 1958 :—**

DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT SOLD				VALUE		
	T.	C.	Q.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper .. ..	902	4	0	0	7776	0	9
Textiles .. ..	20	18	3	22	259	9	2
Raw Kitchen Waste ..	480	14	1	0	2403	11	3
Baled Tins .. ..	652	19	0	0	5362	2	0
Scrap Iron .. ..	80	12	0	0	649	0	11
Non-Ferrous Metals ..	1	7	0	21	139	2	0
Miscellaneous .. ..	1	7	2	4	6	15	3
	2140	2	3	19	£16596	1	4

## SALVAGE OF WASTE MATERIALS

Table showing amounts and values of materials salvaged during the past ten years :—

Year Ended	Waste Paper		Textiles		Kitchen Waste		Ferrous Metals		Non-Ferrous Metals		Miscellaneous		Total	
	tons Weight	£ Value	tons Weight	£ Value	tons Weight	£ Value	tons Weight	£ Value	tons Weight	£ Value	tons Weight	£ Value	tons Weight	£ Value
31.3.58	902	7776	21	259	481	2404	734	6011	1	139	1	7	2140	16596
31.3.57	950	8085	20	261	541	2713	705	5046	2	188	4	21	2221	16315
31.3.56	845	7666	29	461	560	2800	630	3400	2	169	1	5	2066	14501
31.3.55	742	5991	36	648	563	2816	626	2988	2	182	1	4	1970	12629
31.3.54	615	4716	28	527	562	2387	706	3268	2	173	1	3	1915	11073
31.3.53	623	5515	22	393	482	1695	542	2452	1	114	1	2	1671	10171
31.3.52	555	9205	21	490	449	1326	505	1768			1	10	1531	12799
31.3.51	559	4155	11	147	416	1146	568	1382			1	6	1555	6837
31.3.50	533	3060	11	111	385	978	625	1275			3	6	1556	5484
31.3.49	428	2830	18	209	230	345	558	883			3	21	1237	4288

### FACTORIES ACT, 1937 AND 1948

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health made by the  
Public Health Inspectors :—

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities .. ..	9	9	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) above in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	181	92	6	Nil
(iii) Other Premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworker's premises) .. ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total ..	190	101	6	Nil

Cases in which defects were found :—

Particulars	Number of Cases in which Defects were			No. of Cases in which Prosecutions were Instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred by H.M. Inspector	
Cleanliness (S .1)	—	—	—	—
Ventilation (S 4)	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	—	—	—	—
Insufficient	12	11	4	—
Unsuitable	—	—	—	—
Other Offences : Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Total	12	11	4	—

**Outwork.** 108 Outworkers were notified in the August lists as required by Sec. 110 (i) (c) (3).

They were employed as follows :—

Wearing Apparel, making, ornamenting, finishing, etc.	..	75
Lace, lace curtains and nets	.. .. .	14
Linen, making up, ornamenting, finishing	.. .. .	19
		<hr/>
		108
		<hr/>

Of the 108 Outworkers notified, 107 resided within the Urban District and 1 outside, this latter being re-notified to the Local Authority concerned.

### DESTRUCTION OF RATS AND MICE

The Rodent Officer has dealt most effectively with all complaints received during the year, as well as carrying out survey work in the district. As before, all treatments of domestic premises were carried out free of charge, those in business premises being charged for, in accordance with the policy of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, from whom half the cost of this service is recovered.

All the district sewers were again test baited and treated where necessary.

The following is a summary of the work done in the area during 1957 :—

No. of Complaints received	..	366
No. of Premises treated :—		
Private Dwellings	.. .. .	452
Business Premises	.. .. .	8
Council Property	.. .. .	11
		<hr/>
		471
		<hr/>
No. of Visits	.. .. .	1683

### RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

Two Factories are registered by the Council under the above Act, and regular inspections are carried out. 5 samples of filling materials for furniture and bedding were taken and submitted to the prescribed analyst during 1957.

All the samples complied with the requirements of the Act.

### **PETROLEUM AND CARBIDE OF CALCIUM**

185 visits were made during 1957 to premises licenced under the Petroleum Act.

69 storage installations are now licenced in the district, with a total storage capacity of 166,090 gallons.

Two Premises are licenced to store carbide of calcium, up to a total of 3,240 lbs.

### **PET ANIMALS ACT 1951**

6 persons have been issued with licences to keep Pet Shops as required by Section 1 of the above Act.

## SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

## Summary of Inspections

Housing Act Inspections and Reinspections	..	..	..	2210
Public Health Inspections and Reinspections	..	..	..	1581
Animals and Fowls	..	..	..	13
Drainage to new buildings, Inspecting and testing	..	..	..	835
Drainage, existing	..	..	..	642
Drains blocked, cleared by Council workmen	..	..	..	676
Dustbins	..	..	..	1094
Factories	..	..	..	101
Food Poisoning	..	..	..	13
Hairdressers and Barbers	..	..	..	41
Housing Records made	..	..	..	118
Housing Repairs and Rents Act	..	..	..	181
Infectious Diseases	..	..	..	302
Interviews	..	..	..	619
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	414
Moveable dwellings	..	..	..	60
Outworkers	..	..	..	15
Overcrowding	..	..	..	3
Petroleum and carbide storage	..	..	..	185
Places of Entertainment	..	..	..	7
Premises disinfested	..	..	..	3
Rag Flock Act	..	..	..	2
Refuse Accumulations	..	..	..	40
Refuse Collection and Salvage	..	..	..	564
Rivers Pollution	..	..	..	2
Rooms disinfected for infectious disease	..	..	..	33
Schools	..	..	..	2
Shops Act	..	..	..	105
Smoke Abatement	..	..	..	95
Stables and Pig Styes	..	..	..	5
Vermin	..	..	..	51
Total				10012

## SECTION "E"—HOUSING

HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES  
ELSEWHERE

Action taken during 1957

## A HOUSES DEMOLISHED

	Houses Demo- lished	Displaced during year Pers's./ Families	
<b>In Clearance Areas</b> (Housing Act 1936 and Housing Repairs and Rents Act 1954 and Housing Act 1957) ..			
Houses unfit for human habitation	78	267	89
Houses included by reason of bad arrangements etc. . . . .	—	—	—
Houses on land acquired under Section 27, Housing Act 1936.. ..	10	30	9
<b>Not in Clearance Areas</b>			
As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 11 Housing Act 1936 and Section 17 (1) Housing Act 1957 . . . . .	15	28	17
<b>B UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED</b>	—	—	—

C UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH  
DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED

	By Owner	By Local Auth'r'ty
After Informal action by Local Authority	714	—
After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts . . . . .	30	—
(b) Housing Acts 1936 and 1957 . . . . .	30	—



# SLUM CLEARANCE

The following table shows the progress made with the Slum Clearance programme since the re-commencement of this work in 1953. It will be seen that representations have been made in respect of 27 areas, comprising 270 houses, with a population of 819.

Clearance areas dealt with in years 1953-1958									
Date of Representation	No. of Area	Clearance Area	Houses in Area	Population of Area	Date of Ministry Enquiry or Inspection	Date Order Confirmed by Minister	Remarks	No. of Persons re-housed to 30/6/58	Date Demolition Completed
9/5/53	1	Stapleford— Derby Road	11	19	(E)4/5/54	26/5/54	Confirmed without modification	19	9/1955
7/7/55	2	Stapleford— Lot St. No. 1	5	22	(I)9/10/56	17/1/57	ditto	22	9/1957
	3	Lot St. No. 2	7	30	"	"	ditto	30	3/1957
	4	East St. No. 1	14	44	"	"	ditto	44	9/1957
	5	East St. No. 2	20	62	"	"	ditto	62	9/1957
	6	Chapel St.	13	37	"	"	ditto	37	4/1958
	7	Wesley Place	14	30	"	"	ditto	30	9/1957
	5/10/55	8	Beeston— Regent St.	4	23	—	23/2/56	ditto	23
7/6/56	9	Beeston— Villa St. No. 1	8	27	—	19/10/56	ditto	27	9/1957
	10	The City No. 1	4	18	—	"	ditto	18	5/1957
7/6/56	11	Chilwell	4	11	(I) 26/9/56	29/10/56	ditto	11	6/1957
	12	Middle Lane High Rd. No. 1	4	6	—	19/10/56	ditto	6	12/1957



## SLUM CLEARANCE—continued.

7/6/56	13	Stapleford— Luther Square	11	40	(E)6/11/56	6/12/56	ditto	40	2/1958
	14	Ilkeston Rd.	17	52	—	—	Council property	17	
12/3/57	15	Beeston— Middle St.	11	35	—	16/7/56	Confirmed without modification	32	8/1958
	16	Wollaton Rd. No. 1	6	19	—	9/7/56		19	
	17	Chilwell— High Rd. No. 2	8	10	—	11/7/56	ditto	10	8/1958
4/6/57	18	Beeston— Church St. No. 1	5	16	(I)9/10/57	4/12/57	ditto	15	
	19	Stapleford— Bessel Lane	41	170	(I)27/8/57	12/10/57	ditto	170	
12/11/57	20	Beeston— Church St. No. 2	6	12	—	9/5/58	ditto		
	21	Albion St.	34	85	(E)3/6/58	12/8/58	ditto		
3/4/58	22	The City No. 2	6	9	(I)6/8/58				
15/7/58	23	Mooregate	5	14					
	24	The City No. 3	2	9					
	25	Union St. No. 1	3	7					
	26	Union St. No. 2	4	6					
	27	Stapleford— Church St. No. 1	3	6					
			270	819					

## NEW HOUSES BUILT

Number of New Houses erected during the year :—

By the Local Authority—Permanent .. .. .	139
Pre-fabricated .. .. .	nil
By private enterprise .. .. .	452
	<hr/>
	591
	<hr/>

This brings the number of post-war houses built to the end of 1957 to 4165.

By the Local Authority—Permanent .. .. .	2198
Pre-fabricated .. .. .	100
By private enterprise .. .. .	1867
(Including five rebuilt war-damaged houses)	
	<hr/>
	4165
	<hr/>

## RENT ACT 1957

### CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR

During period 6th July, 1957 to 30th June, 1958

#### PART 1—Applications for Certificates of Disrepair.

(1) Number of applications for certificates .. .. .	156
(2) Number of decisions not to issue certificates .. .. .	Nil
(3) Number of decisions to issue certificates	
(a) in respect of some but not all defects .. .. .	80
(b) in respect of all defects .. .. .	76
(4) Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule .. .. .	137
(5) Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule .. .. .	Nil
(6) Number of Certificates issued .. .. .	19

#### PART II—Applications for Cancellation of Certificates

(7) Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates .. .. .	6
(8) Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates .. .. .	Nil
(9) Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objection .. .. .	Nil
(10) Certificates cancelled by Local Authority .. .. .	6

## SECTION " F "

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The following pages give some indication of the amount of attention paid by your Inspectors to this most important branch of Public Health work.

## LIST OF FOOD PREMISES IN THE AREA

Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Butchers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46
Cafes and Restaurants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Fried Fish	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Greengrocers and Fishmongers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52
Grocers and Provision Dealers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	159
Confectionery, Sweets and Tobaceo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55
								<hr/> 359 <hr/>

## Summary of Visits to Food Premises

Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Butchers' Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	205
Cafe Premises and Restaurants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63
Dairies (Retailers)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
Dairymen's Vehicles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51
Food Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99
Food Sampling (formal)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105
Fried Fish Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52
Ice Cream Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Licenced Houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45
Milk Sampling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74
Other food premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	458
Slaughterhouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	389
Water Supply	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Total								<hr/> 1672 <hr/>

## GERBER TESTING OF MILK

During the year 419 informal samples of milk were tested for chemical quality by the Gerber test in your own department.

The results obtained provide a reliable guide in our formal sampling of milk for examination by the Public Analyst and permit a much more extensive field of investigation to be covered than would be possible if only formal sampling were undertaken.

**SAMPLES TAKEN UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938**

The following table gives details of the 155 samples taken by your Inspectors during the year, and submitted for analysis to the Public Analyst.

Article	No. genuine			No. adulterated or sub-std.		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Acelet .. ..	3		3			
Almonds (Ground)	4		4			
Butter (Blended) ..	1		1			
Beef Potted .. ..	1		1			
Beef Pressed .. ..	1		1			
Butter .. ..	7		7			
Beef Minced .. ..	3		3			
Black Pudding .. ..	2		2			
Brawn .. ..	2		2			
Beef and Steak Pie	1		1			
Bacon .. ..	1		1			
Batter Mix.. ..	1		1			
Brawn and Tongue	1		1			
Cream (Synthetic)..	1		1			
Cream (Double						
Devon) .. ..	1		1			
Cocktail Crystals ..	1		1			
Colwick Cheese .. ..	2		2			
Cheese Crisps .. ..	1		1			
Cake Mix Layer .. ..	2		2			
Cream Sterilised ..	1		1			
Cherries Glace .. ..	2		2			
Coconut Dessicated	1		1			
Crab Dressed .. ..	1		1			
Curried Pastry .. ..	1		1			
Cake (Sandwich) .. ..	1		1			
Curry Powder .. ..	1		1			
Cheese Food .. ..	1		1			
Cheese and Bacon						
(Processed) .. ..	1		1			
Chicken Noodle Soup	1		1			
Chicken (Minced).. ..	1		1			
Coffee and Chicory						
Essence .. ..	1		1			
Dates .. ..	1		1			
Fish Cakes.. ..	3		3			
Fruit Pie (Apple).. ..	1		1			
Fudge .. ..	1		1			
Fruit Malt Loaf .. ..	1		1			
Grape Fruit Crush	1		1			
Glycerine Lemon and						
Honey .. ..	1		1			
Indian Brandee .. ..	1		1			
Ice Cream .. ..	3		3			
Jelly .. ..	2		2			
Kilkof .. ..	1		1			
Lard .. ..	4		4			

Article	No. genuine			No. adulterated or sub-stnd.		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Liquid Paraffin ..	1		1			
Lucozade ..	1		1			
Luncheon Meat ..	1		1			
Licquorish Assorted	1		1			
Lemon Pie Filling..	1		1			
Meat Paste (Potted)	1		1			
Milk ..	11		11	17		17
Margarine ..	2		2			
Mince meat ..	4		4			
Meat Pie ..	1		1			
Meat Paste ..	1		1			
Marmalade ..	1		1			
Olive Oil ..	1		1			
Oxtail Soup ..	1		1			
Pepper (White) ..	1		1			
Polony ..	2		2			
Peel (Cut Mixed) ..	2		2			
Paste (Dressed Crab)	1		1			
Paste (Potted Beef)	1		1			
Paste (Salmon						
Creme) ..	1		1			
Pork Pie ..	8		8			
Pudding (Christmas)	2		2			
Sausage Rolls ..	1		1			
Syrup (Blackcurrant						
Juice) ..	1		1			
Salad Dressing ..	1		1			
Spread (Cheese and						
Onion) ..	2		2			
Spread (Salmon) ..	1		1			
Spread (Cheese with						
Ham) ..	1		1			
Sherry Australian ..	1		1			
Sage and Onion						
Stuffing ..	1		1			
Squash Orange ..	1		1			
Steak Pie ..	1		1			
Sugar Soft Brown..	1		1			
Syrup Cherry Cough	1		1			
Stuffing (Thyme and						
Parsley) ..	1		1			
Teacakes Buttered	1		1			
Tea ..	1		1			
Veal and Ham and						
Egg Pie ..	1		1			
Vinegar ..	4		4			
Wine Cocktails ..	1		1			
Wine V.P. Rich Ruby	1		1			
Total ..	138		138	17		17

**PARTICULARS OF AND ACTION TAKEN IN RESPECT OF ADULTERATED OR SUB-STANDARD  
SAMPLES SUBMITTED TO ANALYST**

Serial No.	Article	Nature of Deficiency	Action Taken
272	Milk	Deficient in solids not fat	These samples were taken in course of delivery. The freezing point fell within the range of that for genuine milk and no action was taken beyond notifying the deficiency to the producer.
273	Milk	ditto	
274	Milk	ditto	
275	Milk	ditto	
276	Milk	ditto	
277	Milk	ditto	
278	Milk	ditto	
305	Milk	ditto	
307	Milk	ditto	
314	Milk	Deficient in solids not fat	Freezing point tests showed that deficiencies were not due to added water. Milk fats averaged out at more than 3% and deficiencies in 315, 317, 318, and 367 were probably due to uneven milking intervals. Producers notified of deficiencies and advised on action to be taken.
315	Milk	Deficient in milk fat and solids not fat	
316	Milk	Deficient in solids not fat	
317	Milk	Deficient in milk fat and solids not fat	
318	Milk	Deficient in milk fat and solids not fat	
365	Milk	Deficient in solids not fat	
366	Milk	Deficient in solids not fat	
367	Milk	Deficient in solids not fat and milk fat	

N.B. The Milk Advisory Officer of the National Agricultural Advisory Service was notified of the above milk deficiencies.



**Milk Supply**

No. of retail distributors (excluding producer-retailers) with dairy premises in the district who are registered with this Local Authority .. .. .	8
No. of retail distributors with dairy premises in the area of other Local Authorities who are registered to retail milk in this district.. .. .	5
No. of persons selling bottled milk only (already bottled when received) .. .. .	66

**Milk (Special Designations) Act 1949.**

Number of licensed Pasteurisation Plants in the district ..	1
Number of Supplementary Licences issued to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk .. .. .	6
Number of Supplementary Licences issued to sell Pasteurised Milk .. .. .	6
Number of Supplementary Licences issued to sell sterilised milk .. .. .	5
Number of Dealers' Licences issued to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk.. .. .	11
Number of Dealers' Licences issued to sell Pasteurised Milk .. .. .	23
Number of Dealers' Licences issued to sell Sterilised Milk .. .. .	66

**Sampling of Specially Designated Milks**

During the year 207 samples of milk were examined under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations 1949—1953 at the Public Health Laboratory. The samples were as follows :—

Pasteurised Milk .. .. .	90
T.T. (Pasteurised) .. .. .	65
Sterilised Milk .. .. .	52

One sample of T.T. Pasteurised milk failed both the Methylene Blue and Phosphatase tests.

The remaining 206 samples satisfied the Statutory Tests.

## ICE CREAM

There were at the end of 1957, 174 premises registered in the district for the sale and/or manufacture of Ice Cream. They can be classified as follows :—

No. registered to manufacture ice cream by heat treatment	1
No. registered to manufacture ice cream by the cold mix process .. .. .	5
No. registered for sale only of ice cream .. .. .	168

During the year 50 inspections were made of ice cream premises and 11 samples of ice cream were taken. These samples were submitted to the Methylene Blue Test at the Public Health Laboratory and below is a summary of the results obtained by the Bacteriologist.

Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
10	1	—	—

The following is an explanation of the above grades :—

Grade	Time taken to reduce Methylene Blue
1 .. .. .	4 hours or more
2 .. .. .	2½ to 4 hours
3 .. .. .	½ to 2 hours
4 .. .. .	0 hours

Owing to the numerous factors governing the hygienic quality of ice-cream and to the experimental error of the laboratory test itself, it is unwise to pay too much attention to the bacteriological results of any given sample. Judgment should be based rather on a series of samples. It is suggested that over a six-monthly period, 50 per cent of a vendor's samples should fall into Grade 1, 80 per cent into Grades 1 or 2, not more than 20 per cent into Grade 3, and none into Grade 4.

The above results can be regarded as very satisfactory.

## MEAT INSPECTION

PARTICULARS OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AND  
CARCASSES INSPECTED, etc.

Period 1st January—31st December, 1957

	Cattle exclu- ding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed . . . . .	620	142	72	3224	658
Number inspected . . . . .	620	142	72	3224	658
<b>All diseases except tuber- culosis</b>					
Whole carcasses condemned	1	1	—	2	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned . .	93	13	—	48	19
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with dis- ease other than tuberculosis	15.00	9.15	—	1.48	2.88
<b>Tuberculosis only</b>					
Whole carcasses condemned . .	1	1	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned . .	52	16	2	—	28
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with tuberculosis . . . . .	8.38	11.26	2.77	—	4.25

## WEIGHTS OF MEAT CONDEMNED

## Whole Carcases

No.	Disease	Weight				Weight			
		T.	C.	Qr.	lbs.	T.	C.	Qr.	lbs.
1 Cow—Tuberculosis	..		7	2	6				
1 Heifer—Generalised									
Tuberculosis	.. ..		5	0	6				
1 Sheep—Abscesses	..			1	4				
1 Sheep—Oedoema	..			1	22				
						13	1	10	

## Parts of Carcases

23 Beasts heads—Tuberculosis	.. ..	7	2	21					
Part Beast Carcase.....	..	1	3	2					
1 Beasts head—Abscesses				1	7				
1 Beasts head—Cysticercus									
Bovis	.. ..			1	7				
21 Pigs heads—Tuberculosis		2	1	20					
Edible Offal—Tuberculosis		7	2	17					
Edible Offal—Other Diseases		11	3	3					
						1	11	3	2
GRAND TOTAL						2	5	1	3

All this diseased meat was dyed green and disposed of for manufacture of animal feeding stuffs and fertilisers.

## OTHER CONDEMNED FOOD

<b>Bacon and Ham</b> 173 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.	<b>Fruit (Dried)</b> 1276 lbs.	<b>Pudding (Milk)</b> 5 lbs.
<b>Biscuits</b> 4 lbs.	<b>Jam</b> 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	<b>Pudding (Xmas)</b> 2 lbs.
<b>Butter</b> 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.	<b>Jelly</b> 3 lbs.	<b>Pudding (Sponge)</b> 5 lbs.
<b>Cake</b> 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	<b>Marmalade</b> 9 lbs.	<b>Pudding (Steam)</b> 1 lb.
<b>Cake Mixture</b> 12 lbs.	<b>Marmite</b> 8 lbs.	<b>Rabbit</b> 35 lbs.
<b>Cheese</b> 259 lbs.	<b>Meat (Cooked)</b> 12 lbs.	<b>Rolls, (Cream)</b> 2 lbs.
<b>Chicken</b> 501 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	<b>Meat (Tinned)</b> 1007 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.	<b>Sauce</b> 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
<b>Coffee Essence</b> 2 lbs.	<b>Meat Pies</b> 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	<b>Sausage</b> 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
<b>Cream</b> 1 lb.	<b>Milk (Tinned)</b> 145 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.	<b>Soup (Tinned)</b> 23 lbs.
<b>Cucumber</b> 6 lbs.	<b>Mincemeat</b> 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	<b>Suet</b> $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
<b>Dates</b> $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	<b>Mint</b> $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.	<b>Syrup</b> 7 lbs.
<b>Eggs</b> 74 lbs.	<b>Pickles</b> 8 lbs.	<b>Tomatoe Juice</b> 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
<b>Fish (Tinned)</b> 21 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.	<b>Pork Pies</b> 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.	<b>Tomatoes (Fresh)</b> 74 lbs.
<b>Flour</b> 21 lbs.	<b>Potatoes</b> 10,080 lbs.	<b>Veal (Cooked)</b> $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
<b>Fruit Tinned</b> 396 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.	<b>Pudding (Tinned)</b> 15 lbs.	<b>Vegetables (Tinned)</b> 638 lbs.

Total Weight : 14955 $\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. (6tons, 13 cwts. 2 qrs. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  lbs.)

This unsound food was voluntarily surrendered and disposed of at the Council's Destructor, or for Animal Feeding Stuffs.

I would like to conclude by expressing my appreciation to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their continued interest and support, to my Deputy Mr. Jones for his valuable assistance, to the whole of the staff of the Department for their loyal and continued good work and to Doctor Bebbington and my colleagues in other departments for their help and co-operation.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. R. BROWNHILL,  
*Chief Public Health Inspector.*









